No. 16,427.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SENT TO THE CAUCASUS | SOLDIERS' HARD FIGHT

Corps.

DISTURBANCES.

sian Tribesmen-Report of Governor General.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 16.-Part of the 21st Army Corps, stationed at Kieff, has been ordered to the Caucasus. Dispatches from Baku say the military under control. The Tartars and Armenians, however, have not become recon-Many additional stabbing affrays have occurred, but there has been little shooting, in order not to attract the troops. The shops and offices remain closed.

Prince Louis Napoleon, the new governor general of the Caucasus, reporting on the situation in the Caucasus, confirms the reports of the increasing ferment among the Persian tribesmen, owing to the massacre of the Armenian villagers of Mirkend, where the dead and wounded were in the proportion of 4 to 1. Prince Louis reports that this occurred under the eyes of the commissary of police, who took no action and did not even inform the military authorities of what had occurred. The commissary will be placed on trial,

FUNERAL CAR ARRIVES.

Mayor Collins' Remains Now in Bos-

BOSTON, September 16.-The funeral car bearing the body of Mayor Patrick A. Coilins, and attached to the Federal express, arrived here today over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment in South Boston. Later it will be removed to the home of the late mayor in Corey road, in the Brighton district.

The city hall has been draped in mourning garb, and today flags at half staff were seen everywhere throughout the city.

Late yesterday afternoon the body of Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston passed through this city. Mr. Collins died at Hot Springs. Va. The body was accompanied in the instanting they had was burned up. The men stood shivering in the night air while their comrades from by the mayor's only son, Paul, who was other barracks tried vainly to save their with his father at Hot Springs, and by quarters. The best that could be done was Commissioner West, who knew Mayor Collins when he was a member of the House of Representatives, met the train to express his condolences to the

At the train in this city Mr. John J. Collins said that the news of the mayor's death was especially surprising in Boston because when the mayor left that city for the Hot Springs all his friends follied him about going away for his health as he appeared to be so well. His immediate friends, however, knew that he was not well, although they did not look for any

YOUNG COURT-MARTIAL.

Postponed a Day or Two at Defendant's Request.

VALLEJO, Cal., September 16. - The court-martial to try Commander Lucien Young of the gunboat Bennington, in connection with the disastrous boiler explosion on that vessel at San Diego, assembled vesterday. Admiral Glass presided. Judge Gear of Honolulu, who represented Commander Young, said he was not ready to proceed, and the trial was postponed for a

Charge and Specifications.

The Navy Department has made public the charge and specifications upon which Commander Lucien Young, who commanded the gunboat Bennington, which was blown up by a boiler explosion in San Diego harbor, will be tried before a naval courtmartial. The charge and specifications as announced by the department are as fol-

Charge-Neglect of duty; specifications reciting first, that Commander Young failed to enforce paragraph 9, article 1606, United States navy regulations, which provides that all valves throughout the engineer department are to be moved at least once

Second, that he failed to enforce paragraph 12, article 1609, providing that safety valves will be partly lifted by the hand gear at least once each week, not under steam, to insure their good work-

Third and fourth, that he failed to enforce other provisions of the regulations (article 652½), under which it was his duty to see that safety and sentinel valves were kept in good condition and efficient working or-

Fifth, that he falled to comply with provisions of the regulations found in article 437 and article 670, requiring the command-

ing officer to approve the smooth log.

Sixth, that he failed to give such orders and precautionary instructions, and to make such inspections as were appropriate and necessary to insure the efficient condition of the engineer department of the vessel under his command, for the efficiency of which he was charged with responsibility.

LEAVE THE SERVICE.

Two of Seaboard Air Line Officials Resign.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NORFOLK, Va., September 16.-W. W. Gwathmey, ten years chief engineer of the Seaboad Air Line railway, and B. T. Mackall, his principal assistant, have resigned from the road's service and will enter private business in Norfolk. The withdrawal of Mr. Gwathmey is particularly noteworthy to those who follow the Seaboard's affairs, because he has practically directed the engineering of the developments by which the Seaboard grew under many presidents from a local line of 630 miles to a system of 2,800 miles through many states. Mr. Gwathmey entered the service on the Seaboard in 1800 when the nucleus of its system was mostly old Seaboard and Roanoke, and extended only to Weldon. His work has prospered steadily since that time unfer the presidencies of John M. Robinson, R. C. Hoffman, E. S. St. John, John Skelton Williams and J. CM. Barr. It was in 1895 that he was advanced to the chief place in the engineering de-partment of the road. All the connections and other constructive processes which have bound the scattered and isolated ele-

Orders for Russian 21st Army | Battled With Flames at Fort Hamilton.

STABBING AFFRAYS MONEY LOSS SLIGHT

TROOPS NEEDED TO QUELL THE ALL-NIGHT BLAZE CAUSES GREAT DISCOMFORT.

Increasing Ferment Among the Per- Flames Started in Young Men's Christian Association Building-Wind Spread Sparks.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, September 16,-A fire which started last night in the barracks at Fort Hamilton gave the soldiers a chance to fight authorities are getting the situation well the hardest kind of a battle, and was not brought under control until this morning. Seven buildings were practically gutted. One of these contained two wards of the hospital and in others 150 men had their quarters. Several magazines containing ammunition were destroyed. The loss amounts to more than \$10,000. The men charged on the fire as if for a night attack. When the ammunition buildings began to blaze up they made a wide detour around that wing. The ammunition kept firing itself off all during the blaze.

The first that anybody saw of the fire The first that anybody saw of the fire came from the Young Men's Christian Association building. Private Murphy caught sight of the smoke as he took his turn on guard duty, twenty minutes after midnight. He roused the whole garrison.

Col. Greenough got his men together in short order. Then he divided them into two sections, one to fight the fire and the other to form a line around the buildings to keep back the crowd.

There is a local fire department at Fort

Reep back the crowd.

There is a local fire department at Fort Hamilton that is equipped with engines, hose and truck. These were hauled out instantly, but it was like a pistol charge against a battery of gatting guns. Three alarms were sent in to Brooklyn headquarters and a dozen engines responded. Fire Chief Lally directing aparations. Chief Lally directing operations. In the work of checking the flames one of his mer was overcome by smoke, but soon recovered. Nobody else was hurt.

Stood in a Row.

The seven buildings destroyed stood in row along Fort Hamilton avenue, having een erected there at the close of the Spanish war. They were cheap one-story frame structures 25x100 feet each. Members of the 123d Company, Coast Artillery, were quartered in them. When the first alarm the one row.

The wind was in league with the fire, as though everything had been planned for the attack. from the northwest. Firemen planted their engines in front of it to check the advance of the flames. Hardly had they done so when a mounted troop of light airs wheeled around and drew the fighting to another marter. Before the battle was over the breeze had veered through half the compass to the southeast.

This fire has carried out a suggestion which General Grant put in his annual report a good deal quicker than such reforms are usually accomplished. Referring to the barracks in Forts Hamilton, Constitution and Schuyler, the general says:
"The barracks and quarters are dilapt

dated old rattletraps, uncomfortable, and, I believe, insanitary in every way. They are an eyesore in the community in which they are located. The buildings cannot be repaired except by expenditures far in excess of their value, and I earnestly recommend that these three posts be rebuilt." Before the morning papers went to press with these words the recommendation was carried out, so far as Hamilton was concerned. No red tape was used in the pro-The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered.

May Have Been Incendiary.

Many of the officers and soldiers declared this morning that they believed the fire to have been of incendiary origin. Three months ago the squatters that live about the edge of the reservation were ordered to stop tramping through the grounds as they had done. Nobody was allowed to enter without a permit. This angered some of the outsiders, and they may have started the fire as a measure of retaliation. The quartermaster is busy today in fitting

out the soldiers whose quarters were de-stroyed with new uniforms. The small boys and girls whose parents live on the reservation, on the other hand, have the prospect of a supplementary vacation. The fire destroyed the post school room, where Corporal Edward T. Weston holds forth. Among the few articles saved are the band nstruments, so there will still be music at Fort Hamilton. There was last night. People that lived nearby say they have not heard such bugle peals for years. The first signal shot by the sentry was followed by a clear high note that woke all the buglers. tones with a spirit fit to rouse a whole bat-talion. They played their martial symphony of few

RECEPTIONS TABOOED.

Afternoon Teas Given Black Eye in Chicago.

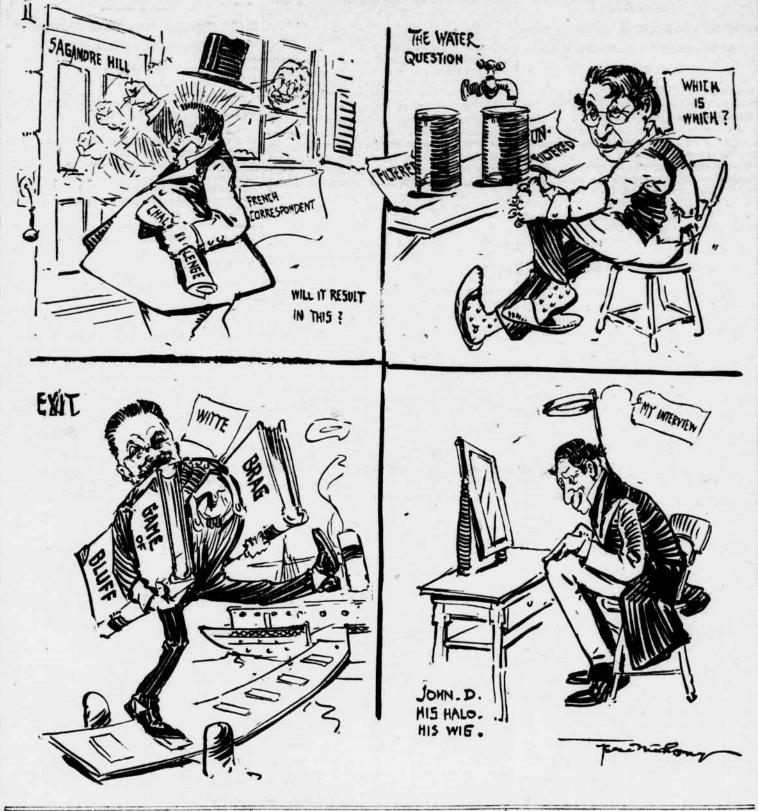
CHICAGO, September 16.-The expulsion of afternoon receptions, with their pink teas, costly gowns and other luxuries, from the local, state and national meetings of the women's clubs was advocated yesterday by Mrs. James Frake of Chicago, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. in her address before the sixth congressional district convention of women's clubs. held at Maywood. She contended that the receptions usually given were extravagant and unbusinesslike.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Frake to the 300 women in attendance, "that it is a waste of time for ladies to spend the hours that ought to be devoted to the work of the clubs in gossiping at afternoon recep-

tions. "The general federation meetings should stand for the average home, where luxuries are the exception. We should go to the conventions to transact business rather than devote our time to pleasure.'

NORWAY GATHERING FORCES. Mobilization Now Going on for Any Emergency.

PARIS, September 16.-Despite the contradictory statements made on the subject, information reaching the highest quarters here shows that the mobilization of Norway's forces is now going on. The French government has made conciliatory representations at Stockholm with the view to averting a rupture. Official sentiment here tends toward an arrangement whereby Norway would be permitted to continue



RETURN OF PROF. HOLLANDER FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

Professor J. H. Hollander and Consul General Langhorne have arrived in Wash-At midnight the wind blew ington from Santo Domingo. The former has collected a vast amount of information by direction of the President respecting the character of the foreign indebtedness of Santo Domingo and has been particularly diligent in looking into the merits of certain claims, some held by American citizens, preferred against the Dominican republic, which, it is alleged, have been very much inflated. This information is regarded as necessary for the guidance of the United States Senate when it takes up the pending Dominican treaty at its next session. Professor Hollander also made an investigation into the financial conditions of some of the West Indian islands adjacent to Santo Domingo, with the purpose of getting suggestions for the improvement of the present customs service in the island. Mr. Langhorne was in charge of the American legation at Santo Domingo during the absence on leave of the minister, Mr. Dawson, who has just now returned to his He will not return to Santo Domingo as his appointment was merely temporary. He has been consular clerk and marshal at Canton, and was appointed commercial agent at Dalny just prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, but was not permitted to take up his post owing to the fact that Dalny was within the theater of hostilities. Mr. Langhorne brought with him to the insular bureau of the War Department some reports from Captain Col-ton, the controller in charge of customs. With the delivery of these his connection with the government ceased and he has gone to his Virginia home for a rest.

Dominican Receipts Grow. Under American administration the Dominican customs receipts are steadily swelling. Advance figures supplied to the War Department by Col. Colton, the controller, show that the receipts at all Dominican ports from customs for the month of July last were \$193,673, an increase of \$3,200 over the month of June, which itself showed marked increase over the receipts for a marked increase over the receipts for May. The Dominican government's share of these receipts was \$87,152, and the receiver laid aside \$106,520 for distribution among the foreign creditors. The expenses of administration were: For the collection at all ports, \$4,953; for the receivership, \$3,446; leaving the net sum of \$98,099 for the trust fund on account of the July collections. Altogether in four months of American control, the customs receipts amounted up to \$697,723, and \$383,748 of that amount has been laid aside for the foreign creditors of Santo Domingo.

JAPANESE ENTERTAINED.

Members of Peace Delegation in St.

Paul. ST. PAUL, September 16 .- H. W. Dennison and other members of the Japanese peace party arrived in St. Paul from Chicago this morning and were entertained at breakfast at the Minnesota Club as guests of J. J. Hill, who was represented by C. E. Stone, general passenger agent of the

Great Northern railroad. The party left for the west over the Great Northern road. In speaking of the results of the peace mission, Mr. Dennison, American adviser

to the Japanese peace envoys, said:

"We did not insist upon an indemnity for the simple reason that our position did not permit of insistence. If we had had a fleet in the Baltio sea or an army before St. Petersburg or at the gates of Moscow we might have enjoyed the same advantage that the Germans possessed when they oc-cupied Paris. They got a big indemnity from France merely as an inducement to go away. An indemnity, in international affairs, you know, is not so much payment for past losses as a guarantee that future

osses will be prevented, "But our fleets and armies were many thousands of miles from European Russia We could, it is true, have renewed the war and captured Vladivostok and got, perhaps n a position to collect an indemnity, but it would have cost as much as the indemnity itself would be worth, not to speak of loss of men.

"The embassy is not at all apprehensive about a hostile reception in Japan. There have bound the scattered and isolated elements of the present Scaboard into a great
system linking the coast cities from Washington to the middle south have been
projected and executed under his direction.

Some of her frontier fortifications. It is
understood that other powers are joining
in pacific representations, as a rupture is
considered likely to cause unrest and enprojected and executed under his direction.

LOOKING INTO CLAIMS ACTS OF RIOTOUS MOB

Tokio Disorders Did Not Reflect National Sentiment.

THE OFFICIAL ADVICES

PUBLISHED REPORTS WERE MUCH EXAGGERATED.

Not the Slightest Hostility to Americans Was Shown, According to Mr. Hicki of Japanese Legation.

An official report concerning the recent anti-treaty riot in Tokio was today received by the Japanese legation. It appears from this that the reports published in this country were greatly exaggerated and misleading and that the menaces to Mr. Harriman and party and the destruction of the mission properties are in no sense attributable to any anti-foreign spirit and still less to a feeling of hostility toward Americans.

National Sentiment Not Reflected. Mr. Hioki, charge d'affaires of Japan,

said today: "My advices from Tokio do not attempt to minimize the importance of affairs as they existed. The condition was regarded as deplorable by the government as well as by the people. It gave a painful surprise to the Japanese, however, to see that the action of a riotous mob joined by the worst elements of the city into which de-generated an intended orderly political meeting, should be regarded in foreign countries as a reflection of the general national sentiment.

'The immediate provocation of the riotous outbreak was the action of the police who sought to prevent a political mass meeting and not in the slightest feeling of hostility toward foreigners in general cans in particular, entered into the spirit of

the mob.
"The action of the police in forbidding the holding of the mass meeting infurtated the crowd and the destruction of property followed, but I can positively state that the question of nationality of the owners property had nothing to do with this vandalism.

No Injury to Foreigners. "No personal injury was done to foreign-

ers. A member of Mr. Harriman's party who drove through the excited mob was but technically assaulted, and was in no way injured or even hustled or threatened. Of course, there are many Japenese who are disappointed over the terms of the peace treaty, and it is natural that they should express their disappointment, but the majority of the thinking class of my country deprecate the riotous action and regret the injurious impression created by those disturbances, which apparently led some people to regard them as an indication of a feeling of hostility on the part of Japan toward the United States. I am authorized to state that notwithstanding what differences of opinion may exist in Japan over the terms of peace, there is a strong, united and friendly feeling toward the United States and a deep appreciation of the earnest, impartial and sincere good-will which has attended the efforts of President Roosevelt."

Fraud Order Issued.

A fraud order was issued today against the Ideal Suppply Company of St. Louis, Mo., denying that concern the use of the United States mails. The alleged fraudulent scheme involved the sale of fountain pens. Every purchaser of a pen was made an agent for the company, and the Post Office Department declared the idea similar to the "endless chain" scheme.

Seeking Another Post.

Archibald J. Sampson, American minister to Ecuador, who is now in Washington on leave of absence, is trying to arrange for a transfer. Quito, the Ecuadorian capital, is the loftiest city in the world, and its loca-

PREDICTS FIVE YEARS

BUNEAU-VARILLA'S ESTIMATE FOR COMPLETING CANAL.

"Notwithstanding the exaggerated statements that have been made regarding the impossibility of completing the Panama canal within the next fifteen or twenty years, this work will be finished within five years." Thus spoke Mr. Buneau-Varilla, formerly the diplomatic representative of the Panama government in this country, who reached this city today, having recently returned from a trip to the continent of Europe. "Every great work," continued Mr. Buneau-Varilla, "requires some strategic plan, and in this lies the success of the canal. Many seemingly great difficulties in engineering, etc., are to be overcome though in the hands of the present engineers they will undoubtedly all be successfully coped with. The forces of nature, too, are to be considered. This, however, need not be the cause of serious apprehension. When the proper sanitary precautions are taken the canal zone will not be the undestrable living place it has been pic-

"The question of making the canal a lock or a sea-level one is, of course, an important one. I, myself, am in favor of it first being built after the lock plan. Then, if this plan proves unsatisfactory, it can readily be changed to the sea level, and without a moment's delay to the passage of ships.
"When the foreign engineers meet and confer with the American engineers many difficult problems will be better understood This plan of bringing together eminent engineers representing various countries is a most sensible one. The canal will really be a world's highway, and any movement to bring about international cooperation in solving some of the present

KOMURA MUCH BETTER.

constructive problems can result only in

Japanese Envoy Likely to Be Out Again Soon.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NEW YORK, September 16 .- At the Waldorf-Astoria this morning, a member of Baron Komura's suite said the envoy was much improved today. From now on it is expected that the baron's condition will continue to improve rapidly and it will not be a great while before he will be about again.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, September 16.-A cablegram containing a message from the Emperor of Japan was received today by Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, who is ill at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here. The message read:

'His Excellency, Baron Komura, New York. "His majesty, being much concerned at your illness, has commanded me to inform you that he wishes you to take good care of yourself and hopes for your speedy re-covery. THE GRAND CHAMBERLAIN." The peace plenipotentiary replied by cable to the emperor stating that his present condition was satisfactory. The daily bulletin of Dr. William B. Pritchard, one of the baron's physicians, announced that all developments in the case during the past twenty-four hours have been favorable to

MISSOURI CLAIMED SURELY.

Mr. Niedringhaus Says That It Will Go Republican in the Next Election. "At the next election Missouri will be lined up in the republican column," said Thomas K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis to a Star reporter at the New Willard today Mr. Niedringhaus, it will be remembered, recently made a vigorous fight for a seat in the United States Senate, but was defeated by a narrow margin by William Warner. His defeat, it was claimed, was brought about through the opposition of Kerens. "We have perfected an organization in Missouri," continued Mr. Niedringhaus, "that beats anything ever produced in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, and the next election will tend to prove this a fact. Harmony prevails throughout the republican party in my state, and with the strong combinations now at work, when we next face the democratic party their forces will surely be put to a rout."

TO HAVE CONFERENCE HIS ANNUAL REPORT

to Meet.

TO MEET IN NASHVILLE, TEN- EVER DONE IN A SINGLE YEAR NESSEE.

Prosperity and Business Growth of Work of Carrying Out New Trade-South Spoken of in Glowing Terms.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 16 --A formal call for a conference of southern representative men to be held in this city gle year during the fiscal year ending June in November was issued today. It is 30 last. According to the figures given in signed by twelve governors and the officials of the chambers of commerce of several cities. The call after reciting the prosperity and business growth of the south and

its prospects says: "In the attempt that has been made by various cities, towns and communities in the south to protect themselves from the dread ravages of yellow fever, the most strenuous and at times the most unreasonable, unnecessary and burdensome measures have been adopted; measures that not | plus would be shown when the expenditures only tended to cripple and destroy business and commerce, but which reflected on the very instincts of our common humanity, and became a reproach to civilization itself. It is evident therefore, that some uniform system of quarantine should be adopted that will allay the apprehensions of the people and minimize the dangers resulting from an outbreak of this disease. This is necessary if we would save our land from the demoralizing and brutalizing ten-dencies of a panic-inspired quarantine.

"Again, there are coming into the United States at the present time a larger number of foreign immigrants than ever known in our country's history. Among these are great masses who are wholly undesirable and whom it will be impossible to ass'mflate with our institutions. There is apparently a desire or tendency to bring many of these undesirable immigrants to southern ports and also to distribute them from northern centers into the south. "The south will welcome desirable immigrants from all lands, and it has already

racial problems of such gravity that no others should be invited until proper safe-guards are provided in advance of their "For the foregoing reasons, therefore, the undersigned hereby issue this call for a southern conference on immigration and quarantine, to be held in the city of Chattanooga on November 9 and 10, 1905, and we designate the following persons as ex-

pected to compose and participate in this conference: "Governors of the southern states, memculture, mayors of cities, one represents tive from each railroad system, preferably the general immigration agents; the tors, publishers or proprietors of newspapers and not more than five representatives from each commercial organization in the

south. The governors signing the call are John I. Cox of Tennessee, D. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, Edwin Warfield of Maryland, Wm. M. O. Dawson of West Virginia, J. A. Montague of Virginia, N. B. Broward of Florida, James K. Vardaman of Missis-sippi, Joseph W. Folk of Missour!, J. C. W. Beckham of Kentucky, D. C. Heyward of South Carolina, S. W.T. Lanham of Texas and Joseph M. Terrill of Georgia.

TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY. Pay of Officers in the Philippine Constabulary Advanced.

With a view to the improvement of the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, the Philippine commission has enacted a law increasing the pay of the several grades as follows:

Third lieutenant from \$900 to \$1,100 per nnum. Second lieutenant from \$950 to \$1,200 per

annum. First lieutenant from \$1,100 to \$1,300 pe

annum. Captain from \$1,400 to \$1,700 per annum. The increase of pay for length of service governed by the same rules as the United States army.

Original appointments in the constabulary are made in the lowest grade only, that is third lieutenant at \$1,100 per annum, and appointments in the United States are given only to graduates of recognized military schools having military departments under officers of the army.

It is probable that in the near future about twenty-five appointments will be made. Applications for appointment should be addressed to the chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department.

Answer of Kansas City Southern. The Kansas City Southern railroad today filed its separate answer to the inquiries made by the interstate commerce commission, relative to the charges for refrigeration of fruits on its lines and connecting lines. The railroad states that it owns no refrigerator cars and conducts no refrigeration business of its own. It avers that the refrigeration is done by the Armour car ines, which company makes its own rates. The railroad admits that it collects the charges for the Armour car lines, but declares it does so merely to facilitate busi-

Recent Deaths in the Army.

Gen. Ainsworth, the military secretary, has made public the following deaths among the enlisted force in the Philippines | this office adequately supplied. since the last report: Uraemic coma, William Bolton, retired, post commissary sergeant, September 8; drowned, body recovered, Percy M. Congdon, private, Hospital Corps, September 4; drowned, body not recovered, John H. Chapman, private, Hos-pital Corps; William J. Brown, Troop B, 1 a Cavalry, September 4; pneumonia, James Sullivan, Company F, 7th Infantry, September 12; homicide, Thomas B. Rose, Company B, 6th Infantry, August 13.

To Bring Stranded Circus Men.

Authority has been granted the commander of the collier Caesar, returning from Europe to the United States from the solar eclipse observation expedition, to bring home five of the American citizens who were stranded with a circus in France.

The Colorado's Standardization Trial. The cruiser Colorado, according to a report received at the Navy Department today, has finished her standardization trial at Provincetown, and sailed today for

Signal Corps Men Transferred. The military secretary is advised by tele-

gram of the 15th instant from the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, that Company D, Signal Corps (Captam Nesmith and fifteen enlisted men). left on that date Vancouver barracks. Wash., for Omaha barracks, Neb., for stations. manding general, Department of the Co-

Weather.

Warmer tonight; probably

showers tomorrow afternoon

or night.

Southern Representative Men | Commissoner of Patents Submits It Today.

CALLED FOR NOVEMBER THE LARGEST BUSINESS

THE RESULT.

Mark Law Greatly Increased the Work.

The United States patent office did the largest business it has ever done in a sinthe annual report of the commissioner of patents for the period noted, filed with the acting secretary of the interior today, the receipts of the office were more than a million and a half dollars and the expenditures were a quarter of a million less. The patent office is probably the only government bureau that is more than self-supporting. Every year it has turned into the United States treasury such a respectable amount as receipts that a handsome surprovided in the appropriation bills are subtracted. Within the past year the labor of caring for the enormous number of applications for patents and trademarks has increased twofold, and Commissioner Allen asks that a larger force be provided to look after the work. He states:

Applications Received.

"There were received in the last fiscal year 52,323 applications for mechanical patents, 749 applications for designs, 174 applications for reissues, 1,846 caveats, 11,298 applications for trade-marks, 1,236 applications for labels and 448 applications for prints. There were 30,266 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,426 trademarks, 1,028 labels and 345 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,567. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for nonpayment of the final fees was 5,154. The total receipts of the office were \$1,737,334.44; the total expendi-tures were \$1,472,467.51, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the treasury, was \$264.-

New Trade-Mark Law.

"The most important event which has occurred in the operations of the patent office during the past year has been the taking effect of the new trade-mark law, which was approved February 20 and which took efbers of Congress, commissioners of agri- fect April 1, 1905. This new law, in extending the registration of trade-marks to those employed in interstate commerce and in its reduction of the government fee of \$25 to \$10, has stimulated an enormous ncrease in the trade-mark work of this of-This statute also provides for oppositions to the registration of trademarks, which is a new subject of litigation in the

business of this office.
"The last three months of the fiscal year considered in this report witnessed the fil-ing of 9.710 applications for registration of trade-marks under the new law; and although, owing to the delay necessarily caused by the requirement for publication of trade-marks prior to their registration there were no registations of trade-marks in these three months, the fact that this office will need to increase largely its force engaged in this work has already very clear, and this division has already required to be helped by taking examiners and clerks from other divisions where they

were much needed. Classification Necessary.

"In view of the large number of patents ssued by this government, amounting to about 850,000, a good system of classification is absolutely necessary to furnish satisfactory results in the preliminary searches made by this office, and it is much regretted that it has not been possible to use sufficient force to make more rapid progress in this work. I believe it is of great consequence that the classification work of this office should be more rapidly carried out, with a view to its completion, so far as classification work can ever be completed. I am of the opinion that good classification is the only means by which satisfactory preliminary searches can be

In the past year progress has been made in the restoration of exhausted copies to the files, and it has been possible to meet promptly orders for exhausted copies of patents and for manuscript copies of rec-ords. The correspondence of the office has

also been transacted with promptness. Receipts of the Office.

"Of the total receipts of this office, the fees received in the mail and express room in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, amounted to \$1,020,892.61. Of this amount there were received by ordinary mail 24.948 pieces, transmitting \$0.233.96. The number of complaints of losses of office fees alleged to have been sent by mall were eleven in number, claiming losses of \$3.70. This number includes complaints erroneously made, and it is thought to show a high condition of efficiency in the mail service which brings these funds to the office, as well as a satisfactory accounting by this office for funds transmitted in this manner. "I am of the opinion that with the growth expected in the work of this office there should be a corresponding increase in the number of its employes and in the provided for the transaction of its business, and at the present time it cannot be said that either in number of employes or in the space provided are the necessities of

"In this connection I beg to call attention to the fact that the net balance for the fiscal year just ended is \$264,866.93. I believe that a considerable part of this surplus could be wisely expended in the improve-ment of the service of this office, and that in justice to our service it should be so ex-

The Glacier in Commission.

The supply ship Glacier was placed in commission at the Boston navy yard to-

Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, will leave Washington this evening for New York on business for his department. While absent he will visit El-lis Island and make an inspection of the

Will Inspect Ellis Island Service.

service at that point. Personal Mention.

has been on a visit to \$1s home, 1330 Harvard street, returned yesterday. Mr. S. B. Hege, district passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio raffroad, left Washington today for Liberty, N. Y., for a visit of ten days or two weeks with his

Mr. George H. Hadley of Chicago, who

family at that place.

School last June.